WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, March 24, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L4	(inulin same polymerization same glass)	3	L4
L3	inulin same polymerization	126	L3
L2	pharmacon	91	L2
L1	(fructan same sugar same glass)	2	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, March 24, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L4	L3 and fructan.clm.	5	L4
L3	L2 and ((424/$)!.CCLS.)	27	L3
L2	fructan same stabil$	64	L2
L1	((517/970)!.CCLS.) AND fructan	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L3: Entry 125 of 126 File: DWPI Aug 14, 1986

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1986-254925
DERWENT-WEEK: 198639

TITLE: Complex compsn. for sepg. materials - comprises porous carrier supporting polysaccharide

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
DAICEL CHEM IND LTD	DAIL

PRIORITY-DATA: 1985JP-0021378 (February 6, 1985)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 61181960 A	August 14, 1986		004	
JP 92075893 B	December 2, 1992		004	C07B063/00

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 61181960A	February 6, 1985	1985JP-0021378	
JP 92075893B	February 6, 1985	1985JP-0021378	
JP 92075893B		JP 61181960	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 7/03; A61K 9/16; A61K 47/00; B01J 20/24; C07B 57/00; C07B 63/00; C07C 29/76; C07C 31/08; C07C 31/125 ; G01N 30/48

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 61181960A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A complex compsn. which comprises supporting polysaccharide over full porous carrier which is 1 micron - 1 cm. in particle size, 10 Angstrom-100 micron in average pore diameter and less than 1/10 in the ratio of pore diameter to particle size.

Porous carrier is pref. porous inorganic carrier such as silica, alumina, magnesia, titanium oxide, glass, silicate, kaolin, etc.. Polysaccharide used is pref. cellulose, amulose, beta-1,4-chitosan, beta-1,4-manna, beta-1,4-xylan, inulin, etc.. The number-average degree of polymerisation of these polysaccharides is pref. 10-500. The amt. of polysaccharide to be supported over the porous carrier is 1-100 wt.%, pref. 5-50 wt.%, based on the wt. of the carrier. Polysaccharide may be chemically bound with the carrier.

ADVANTAGE - The complex compsn. is useful for separating agent, filler, cosmetic powder, etc.. The complex compsn. can be easily made in contrast with previous granular matter of polysaccharide.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TER MS: COMPLEX COMPOSITION SEPARATE MATERIAL COMPRISE POROUS CARRY SUPPORT POLYSACCHARIDE

DERWENT-CLASS: D17 D21 E37 J04 S03

CPI-CODES: D08-B; E31-P02D; E31-P03; E34-B01; E34-C02; E35-K02; J01-H;

EPI-CODES: S03-E09;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M3 *01*
Fragmentation Code
A313 A940 B114 B701 B702 B712 B720 B831 C101 C108
C550 C800 C802 C803 C804 C805 C807 M411 M781 M903
Q254 Q431 Q606 R044

Chemical Indexing M3 *02*
Fragmentation Code
A422 A940 C108 C550 C730 C801 C802 C803 C804 C805
C807 M411 M781 M903 M910 Q254 Q431 Q606 R044

Chemical Indexing M3 *03*
Fragmentation Code
A313 A940 C108 C550 C730 C801 C802 C803 C804 C805
C807 M411 M781 M903 M910 Q254 Q431 Q606 R044

Chemical Indexing M3 *04*
Fragmentation Code
A212 A940 C108 C550 C730 C801 C802 C803 C804 C805
C807 M411 M781 M903 M910 Q254 Q431 Q606 R044

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 1510U; 1544U ; 1694U ; 1966U

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1986-109882
Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1986-190651

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L4: Entry 4 of 5 File: USPT Mar 31, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5733572 A
TITLE: Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles

Detailed Description Text (41):
The biocompatible polymers useful as stabilizing compounds for preparing the gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres used in the present invention can be of either natural, semi-synthetic or synthetic origin. As used herein, the term polymer denotes a compound comprised of two or more repeating monomeric units, and preferably 10 or more repeating monomeric units. The term semi-synthetic polymer, as employed herein, denotes a natural polymer that has been chemically modified in some fashion. Exemplary natural polymers suitable for use in the present invention include naturally occurring polysaccharides. Such polysaccharides include, for example, arabinans, fructans, fucans, galactans, galacturonans, glucans, mannans, xylans (such as, for example, inulin), levan, fucoidan, carrageenan, galatocarolose, pectic acid, pectin, amylose, pullulan, glycogen, amylopectin, cellulose, dextran, pustulan, chitin, agarose, keratan, chondroitan, dermatan, hyaluronic acid, alginic acid, xanthan gum, starch and various other natural homopolymer or heteropolymers such as those containing one or more of the following aldoses, ketoses, acids or amines: erythrose, threose, ribose, arabinose, xylose, lyxose, allose, altrose, glucose, mannose, gulose, idose, galactose, talose, erythrulose, ribulose, xylulose, psicose, fructose, sorbose, tagatose, mannitol, sorbitol, lactose, sucrose, trehalose, maltose, cellobiose, glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, glutamine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, histidine, glucuronic acid, gluconic acid, glucaric acid, galacturonic acid, mannuronic acid, glucosamine, galactosamine, and neuraminic acid, and naturally occurring derivatives thereof. Exemplary semi-synthetic polymers include carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, methylcellulose, and methoxycellulose. Exemplary synthetic polymers suitable for use in the present invention include polyethylenes (such as, for example, polyethylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, and polyethylene terephthlate), polypropylenes (such as, for example, polypropylene glycol), polyurethanes (such as, for example, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinylchloride and polyvinylpyrrolidone), polyamides including nylon, polystyrene, polylactic acids, fluorinated hydrocarbons, fluorinated carbons (such as, for example, polytetrafluoroethylene), and polymethylmethacrylate, and derivatives thereof. Methods for the preparation of such

polymer-based microspheres will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, once armed with the present disclosure, when the present disclosure is coupled with information known in the art, such as that described and referred to in Unger, U.S. Pat. No. 5,205,290, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference, in their entirety.

Current US Original Classification (1):
424/450

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
424/1.21

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
424/489

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
424/9.321

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
424/9.4

CLAIMS:

13. A composition according to claim 12 wherein the polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of arabinans, fructans, fucans, galactans, galacturonans, glucans, mannans, xylans, levan, fucoidan, carrageenan, galatocarolose, pectic acid, pectin, amylose, pullulan, glycogen, amylopectin, cellulose, dextran, pustulan, chitin, agarose, keratan, chondroitan, dermatan, hyaluronic acid, alginic acid, xanthan gum, starch, natural homopolymers and heteropolymers containing one or more of the following aldoses, ketoses, acids or amines: erythrose, threose, ribose, arabinose, xylose, lyxose, allose, altrose, glucose, mannose, gulose, idose, galactose, talose, erythrulose, ribulose, xylulose, psicose, fructose, sorbose, tagatose, mannitol, sorbitol, lactose, sucrose, trehalose, maltose, cellobiose, glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, glutamine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, histidine, glucuronic acid, gluconic acid, glucaric acid, galacturonic acid, mannuronic acid, glucosamine, galactosamine, and neuraminic acid.

L2: Entry 58 of 91 File: USPT Oct 7, 1975

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3910952 A
TITLE: Novel substituted indole compound, process for the preparation and therapeutic compositions containing it

Brief Summary Text (15):
Another interesting criterion for the activity of a pharmacon is protein binding. It is known that, in the serum, pharmacons are partly bound to protein and it is only those fractions that are not bound to protein which are responsible for the onset of biological activity. Comparison of the protein binding of I and II by the ultracentrifuging method (cf. inter alia H. Buttner & F. Portwich, Arzneimittelforschung 11 (1961), 1133, or W. Schotan, Arzneimittelforsch. 15 (1965), 1433), showed a higher concentration of non-protein-bound I in the serum for I than for II. Where human albumin is used, the differences amount to about 60%, in other words, for the same protein concentration and an equivalent substance concentration, the values for non-protein-bound I are about 60% higher than those of II. The values found for II are consistent with those described in the literature (cf. E. Hvidberg et al., Eur. J. clin. Pharmacol. 4 (1972), 119). Accordingly, I can be expected to show greater activity in this test as well, i.e., a smaller dosage of I is required which can again be of advantage in toxicological terms.